

The Daily Gazetteer.

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It is an Honour justly due to the Paper call'd the CHAMPION, or EVENING ADVERTISER, that tho' it set out last, yet it has out-strip-
ped all the Vehicles of Sediti-
on in the Service of the Op-
position, and thereby done
the Administration a very ac-
ceptable Service, by owning



Opinions, and contending for those Measures, which other Writers had insinuated with the utmost caution, and some of the Chiefs of the Opposition had violently denied. We have now the Satisfaction, at least of hearing the Demands of the Faction in Plain Language; and it can be no longer doubted what the Pretended Patriots aim at. We have also a full account of the Grounds (such as they are) of their Insinuations, and the Reasons from which they hope that in Time their Complaints and their Convinces may prevail. Before Capt. Vinegar, i. e. Counsellor at Law, attack'd his Honour, i. e. Sir R. W. Half the World was in doubt what our Political Debates tended to. Some thought that slight Alterations in the Law was all that was aimed at. Others believed that a Desire of carrying the National Resentment against the Spaniards to the utmost Length, was the principal Point in View; whereas now it plainly appears, that nothing will satisfy the Opposition short of a thorough Change, and a general Censure of his Majesty's Administration and its Measures. To support these Demands the Attorney-General of the Party exhibited in the Champion of October 7, 1740 a Charge against the Minister, as the Faction affect to call an Honourable Person, grounded on a Number of Articles which had long been whisper'd about, but never till now ventur'd abroad in Print.

The very Style of this Paper shews it to have fallen from the Pen of a Smatterer in the Law. It is a periodical Bill in Equity, loaded with Colourable Facts, and all these again digested into a Crowd of Interrogatories, that they may appear new tho' really the same. But as a Man hurried on by his Passions rarely delivers himself correctly, or so much as with the Appearance of Truth; so in the Opening of this heavy Charge, there is so strong a Mixture of Absurdity with Malice, and of Folly with Envy, that it is hard to say whether the Paper deserves Contempt or Notice. In the first Place, the Whole Nation is Plaintiff against a Single Man (One however of that Nation) Defendant. Next the Nation, i. e. the Plaintiff, is to be heard once more, when the Decision is to be final, and without Appeal, (for to whom should it be made?) the Judge being the Nation, i. e. the Plaintiff; and yet the Defendant, it is said, will attempt to bribe not only the Judge, but the Plaintiff himself; that is, will bribe the Nation over: For we were before told the Nation was both, in this Case, Plaintiff and Judge at the same Time. Good God! What Stuff would this be for a Gazetteer! But such is the Sovereign Virtue of Paradox, that it atones for Want of Sense in Writers, as well as Want of Honesty in Chiefs. In short, provided there be but Zeal enough, no Matter whether with or without Knowledge. After this wise and well-considered Preamble comes a Train of Queries to the Editors of Great Britain, which contain the Charge before-mentioned, and to every One of which a Clear Answer shall be given. But previous thereto it was fit to take Notice of the Introduction, and to mark a few out of the many Exceptions to which it is so apparently liable. In order to preserve Method and Perspicuity at the same Time, it has been found necessary to transcribe the Queries, as they stand in that Paper.

1. 'Whether those who have hitherto sold their Votes, find themselves now the richer for that Price of their Iniquity? And whether they would not have been in much better Circumstances, if, by an honest and prudent Administration, during a Thirty Years Peace, Half the National Debt had been discharged, and at least Half the Taxes taken off? Which might well have been.'

Tho' these Queries are directly put to the Editors of Great Britain, yet I conceive whoever considers this and the next minutely, will discern from their Scope that they belong properly to the supposed Corrupted Members, from whom alone an Answer is to

be expected. In the mean time I must take Notice, that the Malecontents themselves are solely accountable for the Load of Debts and Taxes. They hinder'd the Administration from finding an Opportunity of lessening them, by conspiring at Home and Abroad new Disturbances to call off their Thoughts, and take up their Attention. Nor will I lose this Opportunity of declaring, that it is in vain to flatter ourselves with the Hopes of enjoying these good Things under any Administration, till such Time as our Divisions are healed, and the Bulk of the Nation thoroughly united in the Pursuit of National Interests. That a Conduct like this will be more to the Honour and Advantage of Electors and Members than Debates and Party Struggles, which whatever they may pretend of Publick, are certainly excited by a narrow Private Spirit, is undeniable. And it were to be wished this was as clearly perceived as it is warmly talk'd of by some amongst us, who have as much of the Devil in their Hearts, as they affect to have of Saints in their Mouths.

2. 'Whether if they had not been corrupted, they would have given one single Vote as they have done? And whether in their Opinion and Conscience they were not inclin'd to have voted directly contrary?'

Surely such a Question as this could not be put to the Freeholders, but was design'd, as I said before, for Members of Parliament themselves: Or rather, to state the Matter truly, was intended to fill the Minds of the People of Britain with a Persuasion that their B— are Corrupted, and this by bare Affirmation, and without Colour or Proof.

3. 'Whether they think the Measures of the Defendant can be good, when nothing but Corruption can support them?'

This is one of the most begging Questions I have ever met with, and it ought to go a begging for an Answer. It supposes the Minister a Corrupter, the Members Corrupted; and supposing the People will believe this, they may well suppose any Thing.

4. 'Whether during the Twenty Years Administration of the Defendant, any one single Measure has been taken for the Advantage of the Publick? And whether, on the contrary, his Measures in general could have any other Tendency than to beggar and enslave us?'

This Opposition is not above Fifteen Years old. Before that Time those at the Head of the Malecontents were at the Head of the Ministry; advised some, promoted many, and defended all the Measures against which they have since declaimed. If therefore the Substance of this Query was true, then it would follow, that the principal Patriots were as faulty and as guilty as the Ministry. But inasmuch as these Gentlemen are Persons of unstained Characters, we must conclude that those Measures seem'd right in their Eyes while they supported them; and if so, it is supposing every Man wiser when in Place than when out, to think the Ministry are not still of the same Opinion in which these Patriots left them. In a word, if this Charge proves any Thing it proves too much; and the People of Great Britain might, in that case, despair of ever seeing a tolerable Administration. Such a Supposition injures Friends as well as Foes, and destroys all the Criteria we have of Political Right and Wrong. As to the Negative Question it falls of itself: We are neither Beggars nor Slaves; we have more apparent Signs both of Wealth and Freedom than we ever had, and it is equal Impudence and Ingratitude to insult an Administration which has procur'd both.

5. 'With what Design the Excise Scheme was brought in?'

It was brought in with a View of easing the People in their Taxes, by laying them more equally; it was intended to prevent Frauds in the Revenue, which, in spite of all possible Care in those who have the Customs in their Charge, were, and still are, too numerous; it was intended for the Ease, Benefit and Advantage of Fair-traders; and lastly, it was thought highly reasonable for the sake of our Countrymen settled in the Plantations. But why this Question to the Editors of Great Britain? What can they answer to it? Doubtless the Intention was, to express a general Detestation of the Excise Scheme; But if this was not founded in a thorough Knowledge of this Scheme, what does it signify? The People have been taught

to clamour against the most useful things; as the Re-coinage in King William's Time; and to clamour for such Laws as were to oppress themselves, such as the Schism Act in Queen Anne's Time, and the famous Blace-Bill at this Day. But after all, the Answer of this Question depends on the Intent of those who form'd this Scheme, of which none but themselves could judge; and they have fully purged themselves from all evil Intentions in this respect. If you give them no Credit, you hurt yourselves, since every Man who proposes a new Law for the future must do it with a Rope about his Neck, and depend upon popular Opinion whether it shall be drawn or not. Do we not remember as great, as general a Clamour against the per Cent Scheme? Let us have a Care then of the Tendency of such Questions, which is no other than to subject us to Clamour instead of Law.

6. 'With what Design the many Penal Laws have been made?'

To bridle the Vicious, to secure the Government, and to root out evil Practices. But the real Intent of this Question is to insinuate, that the Ministry have procur'd these Laws in order to subject, impoverish, and oppress the People: Than which a thing can be more horribly or more notoriously false. For one may defy the keenest Enemies of this Administration to deny that there hath been more Mercy and Forbearance shewn, in respect to the Execution of Penal Laws, in this than in any Reign since the Conquest. Besides, most of our Modern Penal Laws are in Aid of the Subject, and made on Petitions to Parliament; an Attempt therefore to charge these, as Crimes, upon a Minister, is such a Stretch of unreasonable Malice as must expose the Faction to just Contempt, at least in the Judgment of the Impartial.

7. 'With what Design was the Gin-bill pass'd?'

This ought to be ask'd of those who brought in and procur'd this Bill. As to the Execution of the Law, the Government did all that was possible to do. If the People of Britain would consider this attentively, and observe how much inclin'd the Administration were to make this Law effectual when it took place, and what Care has been since taken to lessen the terrible Effects which the Rewards given by that Bill plainly had; they could not avoid seeing, that with a laudable Zeal for Publick Reformation so much Tenderness for the People was mix'd, as is scarce to be equal'd from the Records of former Times. But, instead of this, we see some Men inclin'd to charge the Depravity of the Vulgar, the Severity of too eager Reformers, and the unforeseen Consequences of a just and necessary Law, on an Administration which, neglecting nothing that was legally in their Power to prevent these Inconveniences, deserved the Thanks of the Nation. What Encouragement is this to all future Ministers!

8. 'With what Design such great Armies have been constantly kept up, when late Experience shew'd they are not to be employ'd at home?'

Surely, with a Design to keep us quiet at home; to support the Government, daily threaten'd by a restless and malicious Faction; to protect us in case of any Invasion from abroad, and to answer any other legal Purposes. That this was lawful and reasonable, appears from the Authority of Parliament, after long and warm Debates, that it was expedient and necessary, the Murder of Portman, and various other Insurrections, not against the Ministry but the Laws, have made too plain. It is truly melancholy to consider the strange Proceedings of some Madmen amongst us, who have first prompted the People to shew such a Contempt of Government as made the keeping of Regular Forces on foot an indispensable Measure, and then turn'd this on the Administration as an Act of Tyranny. It is too evident a Proof of their evil Intentions towards the Ministry they abuse, and the Multitude they delude. Yet to these Marks of Malice they have added another, viz. Suggesting, that these Troops were not, however pressing the Occasion, to be sent abroad. This too, after they had seen them embark'd, and their Transportation hinder'd only by contrary Winds. Surely the Champions in time will exhibit Articles against Providence!

9. 'With what Design Places are split, and multiplied, and only given to those who have Seats in Parliament?'

This Question ought to have been accompanied with Proofs, there being a Law in Force to provide against both

both these Measures. From the Free Choice of the People of these Kingdoms one would be led to believe, that Members of Parliament were Persons in whom the Publick confided; and yet, by such Questions as these, one would take them for Publick Enemies! Thus, the whole Business of the Heads of the Malecontents within Doors, and of the Scribes without, is to bewilder, perplex and deceive such as are weak enough to rely on them, that they may be led to take such desperate Steps as these sanguine Persons fancy would contribute to bring about the Designs they have fram'd, and the Changes which they desire to see accomplished. In this Case they flatter themselves they should be able to lay the Storm they have rais'd, and to bring the People to such a Submission to their Pleasure, as at present they will not allow them to pay to the Laws and Constitution of their Country. Is this Patriotism?

[To be concluded in our next.]

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Oct. 4. On the 27th ult. arriv'd the Ann, Anderson, from Amsterdam: the 28th, the Charming Sally, Vavadr, from Chester for London: the 30th, the Thomas and Mary, Thompson, from Norway: Oct. 1 the Brothers, Orr, from Irwin, and is sail'd for Havre-de-grace. On the 29th ult. sail'd the Fortune, Chase, and the Lively, Sinnott, both for Rotterdam: the 30th, the Charming Molly, Davidson, for Cork, Madeira and Antigua.

Perth, Oct. 15. Yesterday came in the New-castle Man of War, Capt. Fox, from Spithead. Came in this Day the John and Ann, Ward, from Riga, and the Burlington, Dalton, from Stockholm.

Dover, Oct. 15. Wind E. The Mary and Eleanor, Smalshaw, that was said to have run ashore to prevent being taken by the Privateer, only run close to Shore with a Design to do it in case the Privateer had made any Attempt on him, but the standing out to Sea with her Prize, Capt. Smalshaw pursued his Voyage, and was seen several Hours afterwards by one of our Custom-house, and all well. As soon as this Affair was known here, there was an Express sent immediately to the Men of War in the Downs, and Yesterday a Man of War was seen from hence standing for the Coast of France. Arrived the Neptune, Twaite, and the Careful Bridgett, Jappie, both from Cork for Camperdown.

Deal, Oct. 15. Wind E. by N. This Morning sail'd his Majesty's Ship Portmahone. Remain his Majesty's Ships Greenwich, Gibraltar, Argyle and Guernsey.

Gravesend, Oct. 15. Pass'd by the George, Behn, from Hamburg.

LONDON.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, waited on his Majesty at St. James's with their Congratulatory Address on his Majesty's safe Return from his German Dominions. To which his Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious Answer. And they all had the Honour of kissing his Majesty's Hand.

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales set out from Norfolk House for their Seat at Epsom, where they are to continue for a fortnight.

Yesterday Morning at 6 o'Clock one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived at Whitehall, with an Express from Mr. Robinson, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of Vienna.

Yesterday at Noon was held a General Council at St. James's, at the breaking up of which Messengers were dispatched to Paris and the Hague.

William Clear, Esq; of Cloyne in the Kingdom of Ireland, is appointed a Commissioner of his Majesty's Revenue in that Kingdom.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Brus'd at St. Thomas in Southwark 1. Drowned 4, one at Christchurch in Surry, one at St. George Bloomsbury, one at St. James Clerkenwell, and one at St. Paul Shadwell. Found dead 2 at St. Leonard Shoreditch, and 2 at St. Luke Middlesex. Hang'd himself at St. Stephen in Coleman-street 1. Over-hill 1. Smother'd in a Ditch at St. George Middlesex 1.

Christned	Males 156	Buried	Males 232
	Females 161		Females 274
	In all 317		In all 506

Increased in the Burials this Week 41.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	175	Forty and Fifty	59
Between 2 and 5	31	Fifty and Sixty	43
Five and Ten	9	Sixty and Seventy	45
Ten and Twenty	28	Seventy and Eighty	28
Twenty and Thirty	37	Eighty and Ninety	9
Thirty and Forty	41	Ninety and a Hundred	2

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge,	07 49	08 26

Bank Stock 139 1-half. India 155. South Sea 96 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111. New ditto 108 3-4ths 10 109. Three per Cent. 102. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 91. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-half. African 10. India Bonds 31. 13 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 11. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 3 4ths Prem. English Copper 31. 10 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 51.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament pass'd in the Year 1739, entitled An Act for the better preventing Frauds and Abuses in Gold and Silver Wares, it is enacted, That no Person whatsoever shall, after the 28th of May, 1739, make, or cause to be made, any Vessel or Manufacture of Gold or Silver, of a coarser Alloy than the respective Standards thereof therein mention'd and recited, on Penalty to forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of Ten Pounds: And further, if any Person whatsoever shall, after the said Time, counterfeit any of the Marks or Stamps used by the Wardens or Assayers of the Company of Goldsmiths, either at London, York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester, Norwich, or Newcastle upon Tyne, or either of them, and shall stamp, or cause the said counterfeit Marks to be stamp'd, on any Vessel or Manufacture of Gold or Silver, he shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One Hundred Pounds for every such Offence. And whereas it is obvious, that notwithstanding the good Intent of the Legislature, many Frauds are daily committed, to the great Prejudice of the fair and honest Workers in the said Trade; this is therefore to give Notice, that if any Person is or shall be able to make Discovery in any of the above mention'd Premises, they will be entitled to a Reward of Five Pounds upon Conviction of the Offender, for every Offence in working coarse Gold or Silver; and also to a Reward of Fifty Pounds, upon Conviction of the Offender, for every Offence in counterfeiting the Marks of the Company of Goldsmiths, either at London, or at any of the Places aforesaid: And if any such Person will make Application to the Committee of Working Goldsmiths, who meet at the Half-Moon Tavern in Cheap-side, London, the first Monday in every Month, in the Evening, they will find all suitable Encouragement and Assistance in bringing the Offenders to Justice.

N.B. It is suspected, that several Buckle makers do continue to make and put Tongues of a very coarse Alloy to common boiled Buckles, commonly called Sailors Buckles, to the great Prejudice of the Buyer, and in Contempt of the late Act of Parliament.

This Day was published,
In Three Volumes Octavo,

THE Military History of Charles XII.
King of Sweden. Written by express Order of his Majesty, by Gustavur Adlerfeld, Chamberlain to the King. To which is added, an exact Account of the Battle of Poltowa, with a Journal of the King's Retreat to Bender. Illustrated with Plans of the Battles and Sieges. Translated into English.
Printed for J. and P. Knapton in Ludgate-street, J. Hodges upon London-bridge, A. Millar in the Strand, and J. Nourse without Temple-Bar.

This Day is published,
The SECOND EDITION.

By the Author of Revelation Examined with Candour.
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF
the Life and Reign of DAVID King of ISRAEL: interspersed with Various Conjectures, Digressions, and Disquisitions. In which (among other Things) Mr. Bayle's Criticisms upon the Conduct and Character of that Prince are fully considered.

And he shall be like a Tree planted by the Rivers of Water, that bringeth forth his Fruit in his Season. His Leaf also shall not wither. PSALM I.
Printed for J. Osoony, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-row; and sold by him, and C. Rivington; S. Birt; J. Knapton; T. Longman; W. Parker; S. Austin; C. Hitch; J. Wood and C. Woodward, in and near St. Paul's Church-yard; R. Hett and J. Davidson, in the Poultry; J. Hodges, on London-bridge; T. Woodward, in Fleet-street; and J. Leake, at Bath.

Where may be had, by the same Author,
REVELATIONS UPON POLYGAMY, and the Encouragement given to that Practice in the Scriptures of the Old Testament. The Second Edition, with a Preface; in which the main Objection against the Work is obviated, and the Author's Views in publishing it at this Time accounted for.

This Day is Published,
[Price 2 s 6 d.]

Sold by John Nourse, at the Lamb without Temple-Bar.
LUSUS WESTMONASTERIENSES.
five Epigrammatum & Poematum minorum selectio, qui us adjicitur, nunc primum edita, Solitudo Regia, Lond. 1740.

Where may be had, neatly printed, Price 2 s. bound in Cal. Q. Horatii Flacci Poemata, ex Castigationibus Observationibus Bentleii, Cuninghamii & Sanadonis emendata, Lond. 1740.

2. D. Jun. Juvenalis & A. Persii Flacci Satyræ. Ex optimis Codicibus recensuit, Notisque Selectissimis illustravit, THOMAS MARSHALL, A. M. Editio Tertia, cum emendatione. Cui accesserunt nova Argumenta, necnon Dissertatio de Origine, Progressu, & Regula Satyræ. Lond. 1740.

The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

Which in a few Days infallibly cures VAPOURS in WOMEN, so as never to return again, by the Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimic, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Cruditates and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages; such Belchings, Cholick, Uneasiness in the Bowels, and ill Humours, which offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions, at other times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fixed or wandering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other almost innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so-much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specifics in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and in the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, assisting the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, in many Thousands of both Sexes they have already cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cock-Lep and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.

The only short and infallible Cure

for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Sonchick Humours, tho' arriv'd to the highest and most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without any tedious Evacuation or the least Purging, which by an unaccountable Mistake is generally advis'd, although always found rather to increase and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS,

WHICH, without the least Trouble,
Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do as sure and as the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Sonchick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, to never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced, they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the system, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blisters, black or blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Wounds of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, swelling Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy invades and often lies concealed, and the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Disorders.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages (such as proceed Head-achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) no more necessary other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, which that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Stages and Appearances, they also assuredly and immediately cure the Green Scurvy in Virgins, Worms of all kinds in young or old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, (which are chiefly occasion'd by Indigestion and flatulent Cruditates in the Stomach and Bowels) and prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Disorders.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, throughout the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the most pleasantly Lighthead, Brisk and Vigorous to mind, and of good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to cure a sound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so-much fam'd and pleasant Chymical Drops have to universality gain'd among Persons of Honour, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Sonchick Humours, and other Chronick Diseases, in such a safe and agreeable Manner, have occasion'd many to imitate them, under the same, and others under other Names: Be careful therefore not to be deceiv'd; but be sure to have the Right, which by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only of the old women's, at the Two Blue Posts, in Haydon-Yard, at the Cock-Lep and Star, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row,